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International Court of Justice

H2319 - 0002

C E R T I F I C A T E

2832-PS
EC-461

I hereby certify that the annexed document No. USA-58 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the OCCWC Evidence Library, Palace of Justice, Nuremberg.

Paul Joosten

PAUL A. JOOSTEN
General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

Nuremberg, 15 July 1948

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00130

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : OCT 29 1946

I certify that Document Number 2832 PS was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA 58 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

H2319 - 0004

00128

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : OCT 29 1946

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AMBASSADOR DODD'S DIARY

1933–1938

Edited by

WILLIAM E. DODD, JR.

and

MARTHA DODD

With an Introduction by

CHARLES A. BEARD

LONDON
VICTOR GOLLANCZ LTD
1941

H2319 – 0005

last to act, which resulted in the June 30 terror. I think the idea in reporting this fantasy to me was an attempt to deceive me with this sort of history of the terror.

At 5 o'clock while I was talking with a committee of American municipal reformers here studying German city life, Consul Geist called me on the telephone and reported a conversation he had just had with Minister Messersmith in Vienna. A putsch of the German Nazis in Austria had been on for five hours. Dollfuss was overthrown and promised to surrender his powers. A little later the Heimwehr, Dollfuss' supporters, released the Austrian dictator who at once retracted all his promises.

I asked Geist to walk home with me. He came and as we strolled along the canal towards home, I told him how unwise it was for Messersmith to talk over the long distance with the Consulate here. With Messersmith known as very hostile to the Nazis, and both of us watched all the time, such indiscretion might be considered by the Germans as a sort of intrigue of our diplomatic work which would do both of us and our government harm. I had warned Messersmith before he went to Vienna, but I had not sufficiently warned Geist.

July 26. Thursday. A very busy day. I sent two telegrams to Washington explaining the putsch against the Austrian Government by the Nazi conspirators.

The attack upon Austria, from all evidence, was supported if not planned by the German Propaganda Ministry. Last February Ernst Hanfstaengl told me that he brought what was practically an order from Mussolini that Germans must leave Austria alone, and that Theodor Habicht, the German agent in Munich for Austrian annexation, must be dismissed and silenced. In May and June, Mussolini pretended to be in accord with the German anti-French, anti-Russian policy, and June 18, at Venice, Hitler was reported to have promised Mussolini to leave Austria alone. At any rate, great ado was made in the German press about the friendly accord of the two "greatest statesmen" of Europe. On June 30 came the Hitler murder of "traitors" and their assistants.

Mussolini, who had murdered even more Italians than Hitler has thus far murdered Germans, allowed his press to denounce

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Hitler unmercifully. On Monday, July 23, after repeated bombings in Austria by Nazis, a boat loaded with explosives was seized on Lake Constance by the Swiss police. It was a shipment of German bombs and shells to Austria from some arms plant. That looked ominous to me, but events of the kind had been so common that I did not report it to Washington.

Today evidence came to my desk that last night, as late as eleven o'clock, the government issued formal statements to the newspapers rejoicing at the fall of Dollfuss and proclaiming the Greater Germany that must follow. The German Minister in Vienna had actually helped to form the new Cabinet. He had, as we now know, exacted a promise that the gang of Austrian Nazi murderers should be allowed to go into Germany undisturbed. But it was realized about 12 o'clock that, although Dollfuss was dead, the loyal Austrians had surrounded the government palace and prevented the organization of a new Nazi regime. They held the murderers prisoners. The German Propaganda Ministry therefore forbade publication of the news sent out an hour before and tried to collect all the releases that had been distributed. A copy was brought to me today by a friend.

All the German papers this morning lamented the cruel murder and declared that it was simply an attack of discontented Austrians, not Nazis. News from Bavaria shows that thousands of Austrian Nazis living for a year in Bavaria on German support had been active for ten days before, some getting across the border contrary to law, all drilling and making ready to return to Austria. The German propagandist Habicht was still making radio speeches about the necessity of annexing the ancient realm of the Hapsburgs to the Third Reich, in spite of all the promises of Hitler to silence him. But now that the drive has failed and the assassins are in prison in Vienna, the German Government denounces all who say there was any support from Berlin.

I think it will be clear one day that millions of dollars and many arms have been pouring into Austria since the spring of 1933. Once more the whole world is condemning the Hitler regime. No people in all modern history has been quite so unpopular as Nazi Germany. This stroke completes the picture.

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I expect to read a series of bitter denunciations in the American papers when they arrive about ten days from now.

July 28. Saturday. I have been requested to visit all consulates in Germany and make reports as to work done and the character and size of the staffs. Consul Geist is now visiting Breslau, Bremen and Hamburg for me. Later I shall go to Leipzig, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Cologne.

There is great need of drastic change in Hamburg where United States imports and German exports have fallen the last two years by more than half. The consuls at Hamburg are practically useless, at least one-third of them. It's a characteristic attitude of the time for men to live off the government.

A Jewish Rabbi, Morris Lazaron from Baltimore, came to see me this morning. He had letters from Messersmith and others. He is a friend of Felix and Max Warburg and hopes to make contact with the Foreign Office people here and see if a more sensible Jewish policy cannot be adopted. He shows no signs of Jewish characteristics in his ways or countenance, nor is he a self-conscious person, but he handed me about a dozen letters to different people here which seemed to show quite ambitious purposes. I counselled him to go slowly. He might do harm if not careful. Max Warburg is in Hamburg waiting for possible signs from Berlin. I told Lazaron to be sure he gave a correct picture of things here to Warburg so as to avoid any appearance to the Germans of a campaign on my part in co-operation with these men which might embarrass Foreign Office officials who have been wise and considerate ever since I have been here. Hitler has promised me so much and done so little that I could not give anyone very much encouragement.

July 29. Sunday. I spent all day working on the *Old South*, the most difficult chapter of all thus far, VIII, in which I explain the Stuart colonial policy and the troubled era in Western Europe as far as commerce and economic exploitation were concerned. I have written this chapter three times. I hope this is the last. There was a most remarkable group of leaders in England contending sharply with Louis XIV and Jean de Witt.

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H2319 – 0009

to Von Papen's son, had tried to have the Vice-Chancellor killed. Curious facts: Von Papen hates Goebbels, Von Blomberg had let me know that he hated Goebbels and would like to see him dismissed, Von Fritsch hates Vom Blomberg, and both were reported to have hated Hitler before June 30. Now all of them sit together and appear to be intimate friends!

Madame Cerruti came to me during one of the intermissions and after observing the pretended diplomatic intimacies, said: "You recall what I said at your table June 29?" I had not forgotten. Of course the Cerrutis know I have no more liking for their dictator than I do for the German autocrat. As I meditate upon the problems and the ills of our civilization, I wonder whether the United States should not recall me. I would be willing to go.

September 16. Sunday. We had dinner with Orme Wilson, whose chief guest was Counsellor Marriner of our Paris Embassy, returning from a trip to Warsaw where he had been trying to assess the Polish policy towards France and the League. He is highly protocol. We attended the dinner so as not to appear offish, but there was no real discussion, no new information about any subject. It would have been far better to have dined at home and read a good book, in case one could find a good book these days.

September 19. Wednesday. I called on Dr. Schacht, on request of our Secretary of State, at 11 o'clock. He was very cordial. When we had greeted each other, I said very frankly that the relations of our two countries could hardly improve so long as everybody in the United States was convinced that Germany was making ready to precipitate another war. What good can I do in Berlin if all Germany is moving towards a world or European conflict? If I am to fail here, would it not be better to return home and stay? He was a little stunned and replied: "You must not retire; it would do harm." But what can one, of my way of thinking, do in a country where the atmosphere is so disagreeable?

He then said: "All the world is combining against us; every-

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body is attacking Germany and trying to boycott her." Yes, I replied, but you know the way to stop such things is not to arm to the teeth. If you went to war and won, you would lose more than you could gain. Everybody would lose. When he declared that the Germans are not arming so intensively, I said: Last January and February Germany bought from American aircraft people $1,000,000 worth of high class war flying machinery and paid in gold. He looked embarrassed and was about to deny it, but as he saw I was going to produce a document, he said: "Yes, I suppose you know all about it, but we must arm."

He then acknowledged that the Hitler Party is absolutely committed to war, and the people, too, are ready and willing. Only a few government officials are aware of the dangers and are opposed. He concluded: "But we shall postpone it ten years. Then it may be we can avoid war."

I reminded him of his Bad Eilsen speech some two weeks ago and said: I agree with you about commercial and financial matters in the main. But why do you not, when you speak before the public, tell the German people they must abandon a war attitude? He replied: "I dare not say that. I can only speak on my special subjects."

How, then, can German people ever learn the real dangers of war if nobody ever presents that side of the question? He once more emphasized his opposition to war and added that he had used his influence with Hitler, "a very great man," he interjected, to prevent war. I said: The German papers printed what I said at Bremen about commercial relations between our countries, but not a word about the terrible effects and barbarism of war. He acknowledged that and talked very disapprovingly of the Propaganda Ministry which suppresses everything it dislikes. He added as I was leaving: "You know a party comes into office by propaganda and then cannot disavow it or stop it."

On my return to the Chancery, I left my car standing near the Brandenburger Tor and walked into the British Embassy on the Wilhelmstrasse. Sir Eric Phipps was in his office and I talked fifteen minutes about the accumulating evidence in our office of Germany's intense war activity. His consular officials

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seem not to have given him information we have received from ours, especially from Stuttgart and Munich. He pretended to be surprised when I gave him the facts about German purchases of aircraft from the United States in the last six months.

I also let him know that Schacht had acknowledged to me the war purposes of the Nazi party. My talk with Phipps was confidential and preparatory to future conversations with him if President Roosevelt tries again to bring American arms manufacture under government control. My hope was to enlist him in a move to persuade his government to set up an investigation like that of Senator Nye, now causing so much excitement in all countries. Although I knew England had protested against the exposure of the corrupt practices of its arms manufacturers, I bluntly alluded to the good effects of the Nye exposures. He agreed, though he did not indicate a desire to say anything further. The arms manufacturers over the world are the cause of most of this trouble in Europe.

At 2.30 I went as guest of the Foreign Office to the Kroll Opera House to hear discussions of the great road work now going on in Germany. A number of Germans were present, as also the English and French Ambassadors. It turned out to be merely an occasion for Von Neurath to explain German foreign policy, "and peaceful purposes. The Fuehrer desires peace above all else." The idea was to explain Germany's attitude towards Russian admission to the League and the forthcoming plebiscite in the Saar Territory where the people are to decide January 11, I believe, whether they will return to the fatherland or remain under League of Nations rule.

All the members of the diplomatic corps were present and remained in their places until Von Neurath had finished. When the translator began to give English translations, the British and French Ambassadors retired. A little later the Italian and I left. We had had enough of it. Von Neurath was not bad, but no one believed his assertions about the peace purposes of the present regime.

September 24. Monday. The Spanish Ambassador came to tell me that he intended to attend the Bücheberg Thanksgiving festival on September 30, mainly because he has been absent

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AMBASSADOR DODD'S DIARY - 1933-1938
Edited by William E. Dodd, Jr., and Martha Dodd
(Dondon; Victor Gollancz Ltd; 1941)

C C-26

(Entry for July 26, 1934)

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H2319 -0015

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H2319 - 0016

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2832-PS
OFFICE OF U S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Tagebuch des Gesandten Dodd
1933 - 1938

verfasst von
WILLIAM E. DODD, JR.
und
MARTHA DODD

Mit einem Vorwort von
CHARLES A. BEARD

LONDON
VICTOR GOLLANCZ Verlag
1941

A U S Z U G .
Seite 143 - 145

Donnerstag, 26. Juli (1934)

Ein sehr geschaeftiger Tag. Ich sandte zwei Telegramme nach Washington, in denen ich den Putsch der Nazi-Verschwoerer gegen die oesterreichische Regierung erklaerte.

Nach allem Beweismaterial zu schliessen, wurde der Angriff gegen Oesterreich vom deutschen Propagandaministerium unterstuetzt, wenn nicht sogar vorbereitet. Im Februar dieses Jahres erzaehlte mir Ernst Hanfstaengl, dass er so gut wie einen Befehl von Mussolini mitgebracht haette, dass die Deutschen Oesterreich in Ruhe lassen muessten, und dass Theodor Habicht, der deutsche Beauftragte in Muenchen fuer den Anschluss von Oesterreich, entlassen und zum Schweigen gebracht werden muesste. Mussolini gab in Mai und Juni vor, mit der deutschen anti-franzoesischen und anti-russischen Politik uebereinzustimmen, und am 18. Juni hatte Hitler angeblich Mussolini in Venedig versprochen, Oesterreich in Ruhe zu lassen. Wie dem auch immer sei, die deutsche Presse gab sehr viel mit der freundschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit der beiden "bedeutendsten Staatsleute" im Europa an. Am 30. Juni geschah der Hitlermord von "Verraetern" und deren Helfer.
Mussolini, der selbst noch mehr Italiener hingemordet hatte als Hitler bis dahin Deutsche, gestattete seiner Presse, Hitler erbarmungslos anzuschuldigen. Nach wiederholten Bombenanschlaegen der Nazis in Oesterreich, wurde am Montag, den 23, Juli, ein Schiff mit Explosivmaterial am Bodensee von der Schweizer Polizei beschlagnahmt. Es handelte sich um eine Sendung deutscher Bomben und Munition von irgend einer Munitionsfabrik nach Oesterreich. Das war meiner Ansicht nach ein boeses Vorzeichen, aber andererseits kamen solche Sachen so haeufig vor, dass ich es erst gar nicht nach Washington meldete.

Beweismaterial wurde heute auf meinen Schreibtisch gelegt, dass die Regierung gestern noch spaet am Abend, um 11 Uhr, eine formelle Erklaerung an die Zeitungen gegeben hat, die Genugtuung ueber den Sturz von Dollfuss ausdrueckt und Grossdeutschland proklamiert, das logischer Weise folgen muesse. Der deutsche Botschafter in Wien hatte selbst geholfen, die neue Regierung zu bilden. Wie wir jetzt wissen, hatte er ein Versprechen erpresst, dass die Bande der oesterreichischen Nazimoerder unbehelligt nach Deutschland gehen duerfte. Jedoch war es um ungefaehr 12 Uhr klar, dass, obwohl Dollfuss selbst tot war, die loyalen Oesterreicher das Regierungsgebaeude umstellt hatten und so die Organisierung einer neuen Naziherrschaft vereitelt hatten. Die Moerder wurden als Gefangene bewacht. Daher verbot das deutsche Propagandaministerium die Veroeffentlichung der eine Stunde vorher ausgesandten Nachrichten

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und versuchte, alle Angaben, die bereits verteilt worden waren, wieder einzusammeln. Heute brachte mir ein Freund eine Abschrift.

Heute fruch bedauerten alle deutschen Zeitungen den grausamen Mord und erklaerten, dass es sich bloss um einen Schlag von unzufriedenen Oesterreichern und nicht von Nazis gehandelt haette. Nachrichten aus Bayern besagen, dass tausende von oesterreichischen Nazis, die mit deutscher Unterstuetzung ein Jahr lang in Bayern gelebt hatten, schon seit 10 Tagen sehr aktiv gewesen seien; einige haetten die Grenze illegal ueberschritten, aber alle exerzierten fleissig und machten sich bereit, nach Oesterreich zurueckzukehren. Der deutsche Propagandist Habicht hielt nach wie vor Radioansprachen ueber die Notwendigkeit, das alte Reich der Habsburger dem dritten Reich anzuschliessen, trotz aller Versprechen Hitler's, ihn zum Schweigen zu bringen. Aber jetzt, wo der Feldzug missglueckt ist und die Meuchelmoerder im Gefaengnis in Wien sitzen, da droht die deutsche Regierung allen denjenigen, die behaupten, dass Berlin irgendwie geholfen haette.

Ich glaube, es wird eines Tages klar werden, dass Millionen von Dollars und viele Waffen seit dem Fruehjahr 1933 staendig nach Oesterreich befoerdert wurden. Die ganze Welt verurteilt wieder einmal die Hitler-Herrschaft. In der ganzen Neuzeit war keine Nation je so unpopulaer als Nazi-Deutschland. Dieser Schlag vervollstaendigt das Bild. Ich nehme an, ich werde eine ganze Reihe schwerer Verurteilungen in den amerikanischen Zeitungen lesen, wenn sie in ungefaehr zehn Tagen hier eintreffen werden.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2832-PS

20. November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., 0-1553904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2832-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt.
0-1553904

H-2319

EXHIBIT U.S.A. 58 (2832-PS)

Filed Nov. 28, 1945

EXHIBIT U.S.A.

58

(2832-PS)

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EXHIBIT U.S.A. 58 (2832-PS)

Ambassador Dodd's Diary

Drawer 1E

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